內然治室原局國書禁

注意軍順原本軍題

四十十十十十十

國長祭成 मान होंट राज

> 各處府與衛南部長一定巡報奏 (アロック中心地と徳田通達しの十)

~至十二月二十八日府内於省衛書第八五號了以 天内務官百月 · 地方來官院通揮·文印新中央 政府成立一門人口與衛指等要與送口一件在花茶之 項一定心你等要網一合具然時期八本月八日發表 一等奏處理三图人心衛國一分近一國人心因開意記 官長後月以了実施差又無之下二件可然所取付 相所養

保養傷害者以人

医 裕 戏 何

嚴

以一原則等網上於"本有華基網交施人考有資料」例正原則等網上於"本有華基網交施人考有資料」仍在何官置上明春这門及八年司支新関係開發一一日月化了一八天衛一儿月以了之子理抄以取取上也以及第一位成者一位成分一人一有之展之本文書自體了外部是表於一次在問員有明真有國家十八所以了該解也之心趣旨三月五年十至衛政前以同軍工作一經過月明三八八班目三月在平監副於前政府衛生在中經過月明三八十年一對經察在犯一衛就有一即留言明二八八村門一次所有明之即然有成在原本學網個各方还及述門

展,百月十月八十日、衛子及以下及一衛一衛之一衛之一衛之一衛之一衛之一不可以不得以不得以不解及所人衛是及軍一途一并到一衛門等所及都(在外華之前,如外第三國三及城也之也上去,如月之子至中民政府,所不以其以東國的五後,隐勢,

ティーノークリングラ大はングで関係(ナンドナチョ)を探るとなるとなるとなり、そうとなり、そう大と同題務却な(各有不可会族)四日大本のき写明八日間解教がな(各有不可会族)

图 如 法 如

 等をなる

原治 衛 祖山下安安原京原 不成之人或之其是不可以

4

· だいろとなったととは、明明をアントによるはないは、

一十月八年后,一一年, 城村一,其一日城一山村

日ととこれの内を明られた 衛にかりたり日文田文調整と八例とうになるとになる日とととなる。 例のといいましての日とととなる。 「これのかかでしてている」というは、これのことであるとか。

中村下子《馬城·衛·李

· 三谷子以不在因原則一門軍一百歲天人

山一日日三日間衛生、全等後、衛田はのは、東京人

· 1 - 日田田 日本日 日本日本本本本本本本本

衙一月五五日第二日各部衛衛門及前或有一組衛大門一

京商一一个年一一年初八十二年十十十年夏里司至京孫等中國成明二改進之一場合八五年七十年至年大百五年在八十年十十年四十十

我表成一个日日日日本八十五日 第一天及前八日本一日本一日教一日

同時八本定衛與八工海上又以上,節次三依心,三軍伍了以子,衛衛之,受後人,官等之,會議,過半數又八百分三軍在了以子組織七了人,會議,過半數又八百分一三蒙在,國民當以外一各電各派其當,無城一,合首中失政治會議八國民當一,配時題,新同政府一,

- 本件一関シテ八一月四九日支部側了り發表及等後也了し各愛谷派仍仍力了軍望又以旨了通電了発完置四、一月三十日、三十一日汪精衛了中心上海會被衛
- 支印侧月後表了化等三首其一時解除人年實了例年失政府人在稱、首都、國旗八二十四日久八百五日二年之間之門之下八江門月月發表了心远記事局報也是在的中失政治會強同住人日時、陽外、其一組織人內容問之八江門月後表了心這一切記事為取了下心樣的上人問住也了心下汪將衛了中心上不心上海會殺一天以上一件二間不完記事取締方例八左一如了人
  - ナラレナ

成問九事件三行之前問記章中取鄉,要是多官司養養人民爱知福問八谷孝堂的時

- 招来七少仁意了你如子記章
- 成已又、軍、成信、失墜之之還了分如其記事一流軍、後後、衛軍、陸海軍、陸海軍、強用对立、民運、魔
- 万九九記章過去不一為三等村外的一思影都有了及水不愿下了上記又一外務省、計英海便愿度了以下軍二村内也又十二月二
- 习及不不愿了了一月说大了心、記章可以為華順門子暴露的三班报与行外的一思影響了以成府,方外及一國內問係,子統其,他豪軍衛等一次府,方外又一國內問係,子統其,他豪軍衛等
- 上延于直在行動,不咬網動 是 廣了化村如子記事一重百人,成府果路者或,我国大便顧員,能養了論整

# 今後《動向宣視之る故宗元帝,太子位曾《成无帝,太子位曾《两元老室奏限出

京後の途と望しとものと見らい 两名の今後の行動は江目される回の限立も落が同名の言る ないめら 遂にら見る決して名は最近まで厚けなられたに対し 極力及共る動在して信間は非常して恨視と表はして行う 間をの実が言度と脱として事なに重度はいる、两名は足明了一更に 佛知治 でる終了 存造へ向よけいる、南名は足明了 連に来な 重廣を 肥出 見面に 就いたと謂はなる 李石曾の田名は数日前殿成本京は「上海は古教日盟」 當地、至した支那側情報に像はは 宣廣

宣奏の混乱限利心 孔祥既·又力限出就 浙江財閥の大立物

長期は製に在本ーてのる一直度政府は我軍の局方衛送路 破壞による物質製と在較泌の極端よる障魔根して、人心 にかなりの動場る来し注は種にいるなってる知中水の一部さか断 次表面にしてより前分を陳誠等の首胎部中枢後に限 限してゆる疾病である。即ちときに回府の元老菜元時、李 石事の重養院出れり一重養に最重な空が機倒が布かれる的る 作朽 菜方面に連一只情報八十八件成改部長孔祥熙力 最近重度を限出、いてへ向したといけはらきの具相について 日末と確信を得てのないが、最近の重度内部情報力及び其 他の一般情報を終合するに大体あり得ず行動と信せられ てわる孔薛既は蒋介石、宋子文とといく美兄先で蒋 今石の本指所に財閥の大立物であるだけに、その行動は特 別の関心が神はれてゐる、なほ重奏政府最高主幅部間写 共產黨の旗暴に供より不起う和中障智る技せ人との気 豚が相当前いてわるのか引続き或は大物の限出が安現する のではないかとれられ、何れにするも汪特衛氏も中心とするが 政權の樹立に伴の軍奏部のの混乱は益々深刻化する 禁疾である

第一章 向日 高里是我有女 三三五百人

各處布職等奏如長一紀 禁視機将高部奏一紀 (後第十五号) 內務有整保局國書課長

新聞記事取織一倒又心件

問古針等左,通三付徐問上奏考二供与上奏,等情等上陳号上奏,等情,為一中失政治會歲,発表予定章項巡,被及之衛,於了問催与之十支那新甲央政府樹立

#### 400

力也,於下、石架表,僕,下記事 解寒,為又予定及公同條何並一本員名,得,了手交,在表及知一付年及之同條何並一本員名,得,了年交,在表及,趣一付年團,全見,際 說就,其一十年政治会議,組織至獨一十年及治官議,期日至一組織內及一付了,念誠開催一件及政治會議,期日至一組織內及一付了、念誠開催

記軍爾禁司為八子定十一衛衛衛門司承表已極一付內地一於一八在発表了衛衛人或為人為強一官內也一次一八在老夫子会議一次所申於一個時江六新中央政府,名稱一掛立一時期,構成等八中失政治

- 七是、其力容习屑剪口得十七千十月三於下盾時汪精衛倒了了從表了也等之付中在発表了一三在記、中夫政治會廣、強題了一次是一件之後廣、進行中
  - 四國民政府改開

三五百天卷

- 四年央政治李夏念相機條例
- 印華北政治委員念 阻職條例
- 奏前、絕对二個戴之等得以華北政治李員食,名稱一如之、軍二項目上虽然東北政治李員食,名稱一如之、軍二項目上虽然失政權,但嚴內容一触也事項(例公國民政府)回民政府,回國民大会,召集及憲政東統三國己事項但一部中

Jahr XE Cora

康亮礼社大政三社 爱知及福因各社

放三揭載七十七旗記事編釋上即法意相成度于八等局及表以外一切(記章、寫算共)之,新闻中央政治会職委員(墨都委員,除人),動稱一阅し

一萬神又三兩衛,目的、南京天多数,暗枝團了身边寶寶三在,內「治局」,汪側及規也軍治局」解放了之後,就其禁止言一度」旨電報有之以二付仰千配相傾後,行新二関等、当局 在表以外,一切, 记章、寫真, 局工支那派道軍員了中央政治念議各員 (墨部委員了除少江軍商款出少任電話(三月十七日午前十時半)

一切取為"七度及"中央政治会議出席、為一記載也に者、行動、及、中央政治会議出席、為一記載也に者、行動、衛門」には了トス化モ中夫政治会議委員、局書》用と四視也、於了王支管了に分、內也一通信也之人十一樣取

(但し明瞭一本員ナルコト判明セン介へ不可)リ人の末夕心分、一應発支ナキモノトレテや拷置相成受在、如十角書又、用務可記載セチル分一件、現地コ

檢第三八號 昭和十五年五月十日六八月八日

實事 彩 管

内務省藝保与圖書課長

各廳府無雲察部長》完整湯處魔特高部長》

茶聞記事取練一開之件

磨話指導相成度維張一情,含二村以左記,通難說,情報並主要通信,含二村以左記,通實管下各主要日刊社(鞏視嚴、思想阅係新聞

1112

樣記事編輯上的注意相成度展及之口如子新聞就一問載之才能展及了如本記事八一四之子新聞然一問載之才之間時實力子行使之力如入推問之又又之之其獨乙軍不三人侵入一問聯之我問不關的一村

事務 等一

截其,樣記事隔輕上倒注意問成度 口事及解决,反道了八一,八之,新剛城局以該中名一項一更以了東聖新扶命方針,處一更以了東聖新扶命方針是修訂本本其及一一其其扶命方針是後計其不可東軍是從國民聯盟了次定也以時局外果東京十九年大改三世 蒙知區同及四社電話府軍

原真原為無致少不不完為機

少禄清子相成後百一門府七十月少七十十八為該等不一也一也一年十年日門在七十月內也十年八為該等接後一年不為該有你知也以記者一甲後少心趣十年京中十七十十月五十八万十開名一一於下新聞記者中根知己入口汪以至人用佛海八本日東在三十月本二上陸已上

屋下はそり上記とうとしないとすに次く干不問動を指導しは、同治で目とないしずに次く干不問動を指導し追す目下、魔一般、周知とうと居と禁様とするで一

R. B. Paul

图 40 14 414

The the

the selection

· (人民 ) · (

### 九四百、福具

首相就中要法意箇所大月三日米內首相上記者圖了會見一際二分

- "剥冷八近个內一出心云内" (老支十二四日支交帝関係二就于
- 切開工作、行、云は、(差支、一、重奏倒し直格子、塩と、十十十寸注倒し協り一個を表工作二就子
- 、第三國、利用し成可、逐り、收俗しノー云々、同事素處理、就子
- "條约 酒印言書堂承認問係不発生之之日內新政府承認,的式一就三
- (元)、将来三處スル心構、有い干にに云り、関案、アルが目下、上口行動、推移、見た、万見八月見

仍米國一海軍子算"批子 "米、海軍予算、出題目デアル云や、不可)

後、問題于永引了上地了五大。

、美佛、見トチモは服セナーヤモねして、屋服スルトモ

(的,根十天以禄指不大)有用,衛門一也不 新以見方とてに云り、容龍)

I HOW HIS

的改州大殿-見透京子

京都信奉 教

私國無一因有二十日後記官衛衛軍上出法意理所及

4115

まと奉いるけひたすと思催に強へよる所であるとななるとなる方面を強角の万策官一子を得すして畏る侯禄を個「お一覧」、外は國際情勢の見盗しと発り、内は庭の方面相一道官中

下面して以の際内間の直便で明に下了事は」「内閣に於しもはく道是と考慮せらるべ要ありと信

1 1/2 th

る此の所内阁に建造の明かにして」後を一层を所有者になるとろうあるとをを確に堪へてるとろうる日産素後降上村する方東は置宜数を得する一般也はは回衛情勢子計する見透を禁した

京意原本.

外孫衛山宫幸府軍後原原 中岳中位 建势

四十十十五

非公式 電影 指導架東京京八任、大阪三社、原於於四社、福岡田社

本之機記事獨籍二御至意相成及 該方·中心、父第三百尺、之下新聞紙三獨截口言。與公丁·日公本本一同三下、陸厚有三八左傳有三八大陽 三、既会丁·日公本本一同三下、陸厚有三八大陽日·死電一次也了一个國一一一一 同報二付其記 日一元國於蒙望大臣殿下送一四四報二付其記

The same of the same of the same of the same of

A THE STATE OF THE PERSON WELL AND THE STATE OF THE STATE

题 m 然 一 + = + ~ ~ =

en-de la

Property and

LEVILLE TO

SA W WILL S

To the most sensited

寶夢衛衛衛衛衛軍等張

指導案全國軍軍日刊在主管通信、情致通信在二

籍二個注意相成處、得真早以機記事編四百日之以一付之月新聞致,得真真是以機記事編且官之以以如如十記事、時局極思影響了り人思料一意了是及此等國民月三十新內閣一對又以不信一新內閣一開係館係一問八之二及對久八不漏

軍事院官員等张官

Ham He was

各廳府縣 蛇團路通牒一樣 閱聽 院 大及 要知為問 天原 神奈川

上海三御污意相所度, 與為人七二付檢閱要一関及例, 配事差上, 城陽大七一, 付檢閱十二年八月吉明通牒, 問課行局被嚴事件機近分行人, 教世軍一齊取鄉, 國人仁記事八四和

賣賣養養具

四八十二十二

通牒 學、大良、突然、海四、今年縣檢閱工學房

と傷令、不傷 家 う指置 相成麼。為之人為 家 う指置 相成麼。為之人言 連終一日 クルニ州 新聞社ラー照會等了りた人機 外務省一次 三宣将王宇新聞社一對之中入了一十八機 外務省一次 三宮 東京 京記公使 スターテム 配日 月11十一大展八村合一郎路

第三四不可是人的称,各地通過一動前一一

## 情報私長 領愛顧告即外務省

警保局長 蕨原 孝天殿

獨逐公使又多了了人所日新聞記事日獨逐公使又多一下人所日新聞記事日

置柳成 慶 左龍事 衛出 差控方依 膜上置きにるを以下な 的食具鬼 左龍事 得出 差控方依 膜上置きにるを以下な 的食具有遂叶后与与别添の切之原系八郎、大阪三社、八編 輯 局 長一部一衛衛教表近、川を楊出さする今 樂課一定全丁了蘇解以子子經果在招表十了八處本了至以八左倉出入の新聞記者團以供師 柳科聞納上に大 突災、報道宮ろうに於てて種と面白柱時限者觸 逸公使 スケーラース、モスラーを短て来 杯十了の体

医者十四四十二日 11日

情報局長 須磨 確告所外所有

PAILY PUTY RECORD -CENSORSHIP DEPT.

Jan. and Feb. 1943

Entry of 17 Feb. 1043

Foundation of Healthy and Strong Soldiers!

School Military Training to be Intensified Vice-Minister of War, KIMURA's Announcement:

In reply to the question asked by Mr. NAKAGAWA, Hiroshi (/an M.P. for/ Ibaragi/ Prefecture/) in a meeting of the Military Service Law Revision Committee of the House of Representatives held on the morning of the 17th - "Is not the military training enforced at present in the middle-grade schools excessive?" Vice-Minister of War KIMURA announced the Army's plan to intensify the school military training in orier to meet the demands of the present crisis as follows: -

"Military training is now being carried on in middle-grade schools in accordance with the cutlined program of instruction which was discussed and decided upon by the Education and War Departments. In the lower classes, special importance is attached to the cultivation of basic military physical strength, while in the upper classes, basic military training is given for the first time. In the meantime strenuous efforts are being made for the raising of the physical standard, and special attention is being paid to making healthy and strong soldiers of all boys. School military training, I believe, is at present contributing a great deal to the building of character and the cultivation of physical strength.

"In view of the special importance of the education of reserve efficer candidates in the Army in the present decisive wer, much is expected from the promotion of school military training, which has never been so important as today. In the present situation where almost all boys enter into military service as soon as they finish the courses in their schools, an unprecedented improvement /of the said training/ is necessary to give the boys all preparatory training that fits then for actual conditions. The time spent for this purpose at present, however, is the minimum for the training of those who will be officers of the Imperial Army, therefore the present amount of time is far from sufficient. We firmly believe not only that what is taught in military training has to be implanted in the whole life of the boys but also that if there is any spare time in which the boys are trained in such matters which have no direct connection with war as gymnastics, foncing or judo given in extra hours, then that time must be made use of for the improvement of physical strength, morale and combat training which are directly necessary for fighting."

Loc. 750

檢閱課一与故奉

関核数棟を流化、木村海軍次官の言明健失混兵の基礎と

問長校放揮を孫化えき年よる針と問用した皆殿に初し木村降軍法官は次の切、時局の帶請に基于今後益。京城了月現在の中等學校は軍事放揮に高重したら頃向かないとの十七日午前間では不強成兄其後は改正本を具合になって中井川洛凡

 . 0

Page 1

Premier KONOYE's Talk Regarding the Adjustment of Sino-Japanese Relations.

Dec. 22, 1938.

The Japanese government, as has been made clear in repeated statements this year, has constantly looked forward to the complete military annihilation of the anti-Japanese Kuomintung Government, and will strive for the establishment of a new order in East Asia in collaboration with all intelligent people inchina who share curf. feelings. In all regions of China today, the waves of regenerative ardour are rising high, and people are being inspired by the growing feeling for construction. The Government, herewith, wishes to explain, for home and foreign consumption, our fundamental policy in the adjustment of relations with the regenerated new China, and thereby, give a complete exposition of the true intentions of the Empire.

The three nations, Japan, Manchuria, and China, shall unite with the common aim of constructing a new order in East Asia, and shall put into mutual practice the good neighbor policy, the united anticomintern front, and the economic coalition. For this purpose, it will be necessary for China first of all to liquidate her old, narrow-minded ideas and stop all this anti-Japanese nonsense and her obstinate attitude toward Manchuria. In other words, Japan frankly demands that China will carry on complete relations with Manchuria of its own accord.

Now, as the influence of the Comintern is not allowed to exist in the Fast-Asia sphere, Japan deems it an essential factor in the adjustment of Sino-Japanese relations, to conclude a Sinc-Japanese Anti-Comintern Pact in conformity with the spirit of the Japan-Germany-Italy Anti-Comintern Pact. Therefore, in view of the actual condition presently existing in China, we shall demand recognition of our stationing Japanese troops for anti-Comintern defence in specially designated areas, and designation of the Inner Mongolia regions as a special anti-Comintern area, for the duration of the said pact, in order to fully guarantee our aims for defence against this menace.

Concerning Sino-Japanese economic relations, Japan has no intention whatever of monopolizing the economy of China; and we shall not demand China to restrict the interests of any friendly third power 700 E13 Fora 2

which understands The New Fast Asia and is ready to act accordingly. We shall only strive to carry out Sino-Japanese coalition and collaboration. Accordingly, the principle of equality between China and Japan, China shall recognize the freedom of Japanese nationals to reside and trade in the interior of China, thus promoting the economic interests of both peoples. Furthermore, in view of the historic and economic relations between the two countries, we shall demand China to afford Japan definite facilities for the development and utilization of her natural resources, especially in North China and Inner Mongolia.

Above is the general outline of Japan's demands on China. If Japan's true intentions in the movement of a great army are thoroughly understood, it will be evident that what Japan demands of China does not consist of territories, or reparations for war expenditure. What Japan really demands of China is just the minimum security which she needs to execute her function as participator in the construction of a new order. Japan will not only respect the soverighty of China, but voluntarily abolish the extra-territorial rights needed to complete the independence of China, and will not be averse to giving positive consideration to returning the concessions to China.

DOC NO. 815 Written Statement (unsigned) by OKAWA, Shumei Re: The Manchurian Incident of 18 Sept. 1931.

#### TRANSLATION

After CHAIG Teo Lin's death, OHAIG Hauch-Linng outressed more and more the Japanese in Lanchuria, cooperating with OHING-MAI-SHEX in Control Chine.

The Japanese people began to be dissatisfied with the inadequate and slow negot, stions of the SHIDEN TA Cabinet for Japan's sains (in banchuria) that were cottained by the enormous secrifice of the Russo-Japanese War were being invinced.

Fage 1. I think it was about in hay 1931 that Lt. Col. MASTIMOTO, and Major CMO, both members of the general staif, determined to establish Japan's foundation in mancharia, even by force if necessary, to keep the existence of Japan.

(This matter will be cleared if asked of Col. HASHINOTO).

It might have been the beginning of June that I was told about this determination by kr. HASHIKOTO and kr. CHO. Then they demanded of me to try to let the meanle know of the real condition of kenchuria, and I consented to their offer.

Face 2. So I explained the oupression of Mukden Government over Japanese civilians and asserted the importance of the Manchurian problems in lecture meetings held in about twenty cities in Japan.

Many of other croups also asserted the importance of the Manchurian problems by speach and writing.

ky allotted job was only to interest the people in the Manchurian problems. S. I did not know and it was not necessary for me to know what negotiations and concrete alone were carried on between the staff of the Kwantung Army and H.SHIMOTO, CHO of the general staff in Tokyo.

I was only told by HASHIKOTO and CHO that ITAGARI and ISHIHARA, both staff members of the Lwentung Army, conversted with them.

DOC. HO. 815 pege two

Therefore I don't know yet the contents of the concrete plan, nor whether it was planned by the authorities in Benchuria (T.W. the lawntum, army) or by the consultation between the authorities in Tokyo and benchuria.

Frace 3.. But in recent years, I was told the real facts by Lt. Gen. TATE (AVA. Yoshitewen, a Chief of 2nd Section of General Staff at the time of the handburian Incident, as follows:

"The latter part of survet, of the 6th year of Shows, (1931) the foreign Ministry received a telleram from Consul MAYASHI kyujiro in mukden, telling that it seemed that the Nwentung army was making a dencerous scheme. The Foreign Consister discussed the matter with the Wer Minister, and as a result of an investigation by the War Cinistr, it was found that that seemed to be the state of affairs.

After a conference Lt. General TaTLLANA Yoshitsugu was sent to bukden to order to erevent the plan of the awantumEarmy if it is true. He arrived there in the afternoon of the 17th, but unfortunately he missed the chance to negotiate with the Kwantung Army authorities because of the breeking out of the incident that night or at the dawn of 18 September.

Face 4. At that time not only the Foreign Ministry but the heads of Army Authorities desired to stop fighting and open a diplomatic negotiation lest the incident should be aggreeated, but the people supported the operation of the Awantung Army so vehomently that the Govt. could not control the Awantung Army.

I think the reason why CHANG Hauch-Liang oppressed unlawfully the Japanese civilians over there was partly because the arty struggle between SEIYU-Party and MINSEI-Party prevented the Japanese Govt. from unifying the policy to such an extent that Japan could not carry out her positive policy in Lanchuria, and partly because judging from Japan's attitude after the Mashington Conference, he thought that Japan would never take stubborn policies toward Manchuria lest the Britain and U.S.A. should intervene in this problem

\_\_\_\_\_

DOC. NO. 815

Therefore I don't know yet the contents of the concrete plan, nor whether it was planned by the authorities in Menchuria (T.M. the lwantum army) or by the consultation between the authorities in Tokyo and Menchuria.

Frace 3.. But in recent years, I was told the real facts by Lt. Gen. TATE LAWA.
Yoshiteway, a Chief of 2nd Section of General Staff at the time of the
henchurian Incident, as follows:

"The latter pers of suguet, of the 6th year of Shows, (1931) the foreign Ministry received a telegram from Consul HAYASHI Myujiro in mukden, telling that it seemed that the Mwantung army was making a dangerous scheme. The Foreign minister discussed the matter with the Mar Minister, and as a result of an investigation by the Mar Ministr, it was found that that seemed to be the state of affairs.

After a conference Lt. General TaThilal A Yoshitsugu was sent to hukden to order to prevent the plan of the awantum army if it is true. He arrived there in the afternoon of the 17th, but unfortunately he missed the chance to negotiate with the Avantum Army authorities because of the breeking out of the incident that night or at the dawn of 18 September.

At that time not only the Foreign Ministry but the heads of Army Authorities desired to stop fighting and open a diplomatic negotiation lest the incident should be aggregated, but the people supported the operation of the Awantung Army so vehowently that the Govt. could not control the Awantung Army.

I think the reason why CHANG Hauch-Liang oppressed unlawfully the Japanese civilians over there was partly because the arty struggle between SEIYU-Party and MIFSEI-Party prevented the Japanese Govt. from unifying the policy to such an extent that Japan could not carry out her positive policy in Lanchuria, and martly because judging from Japan's attitude after the Washington Conference, he thought that Japan would never take stubborn policies toward Manchuria lest the Britain and U.S.A. should intervene in this problem

\_\_\_\_\_